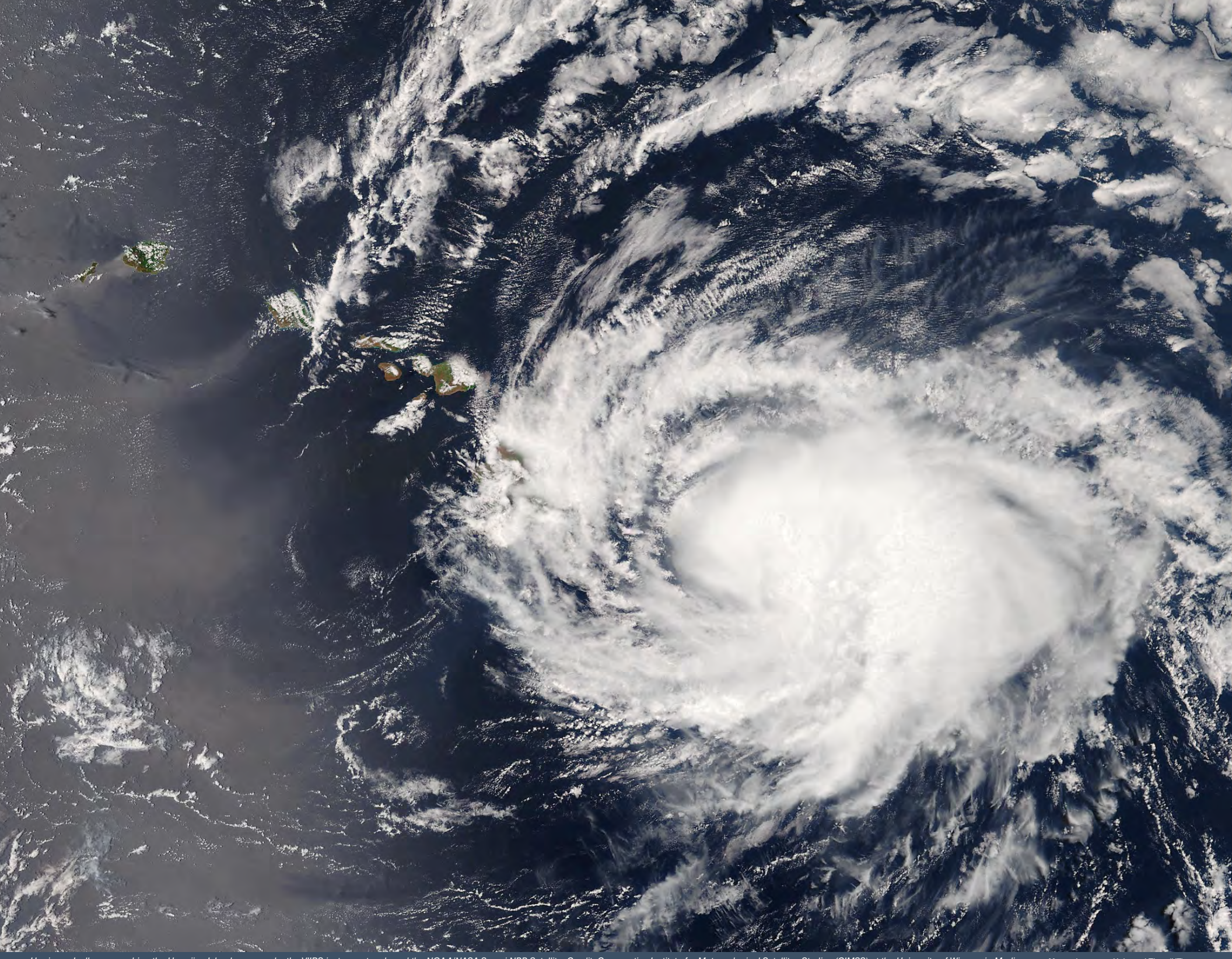


Hurricane Iselle approaching the Hawaiian Islands as seen by the VIIRS instrument on board the NOAA/NASA Suomi NPP Satellite. Credit: Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellites Studies (CIMSS) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison

August 2015

Moon phases are Universal Time (UT)

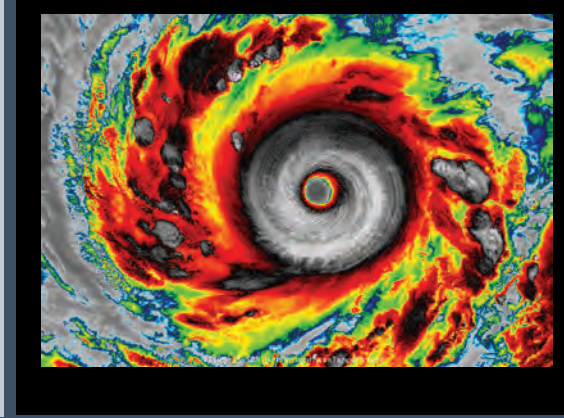
NEW MOON · FIRST QUARTER · FULL MOON · LAST QUARTER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JULY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29

Better data for better predictions

Polar-orbiting satellite data, like the advanced weather prediction data generated by Suomi NPP, helped NOAA's National Weather Service forecasters and scientists accurately predict—more than five days in advance—Sandy's hurricane track and infamous 'left hook' landfall into New York and New Jersey. Without this data, models would have incorrectly predicted that Sandy would remain at sea and not make landfall in New Jersey. JPSS will allow for a continuation of these crucial observations to meet the ongoing challenges presented by severe weather.

The VIIRS instrument on the NOAA/NASA Suomi NPP satellite shows a highly detailed view of the eye of Super Typhoon Vongfong as it moves north towards Japan. Taken on October 7, 2014.



Credit: NOAA